

DOCUMENT RESUME

VT 006 760

ED 023 875

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Annotated Bibliography of Publications and Reports Resulting from Southern Regional Cooperative Research Project S-44. Factors in the Adjustment of Families and Individuals in Low-Income Rural Areas of the South. Clemson Univ., S.C. Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology.; South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson.

Spons Agency -Economic Research Service (DOA), Washington, D.C.

Pub Date Mar 66

Note -34p.

EDRS Price MF -\$0.25 HC -\$1.80

Descriptors -Adjustment Problems, *Annotated Bibliographies, *Economically Disadvantaged, Employment Experience, Occupational Aspiration, Occupational Mobility, Publications, Research Projects, *Rural Areas, *Vocational Adjustment

Publications and reports related to factors in adjustment of families and individuals in low income rural areas of the South are reported in this annotated bibliography of research findings for 1960 through 1965. The 83 publications reported resulted from the Southern Regional Cooperative Research Project S-44. Topics related to vocational education include job mobility and aspiration, occupational adjustment, and occupational experiences. (DM)

AE 289

MARCH, 1966

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS RESULTING
FROM SOUTHERN REGIONAL COOPERATIVE RESEARCH PROJECT S-44:
FACTORS IN THE ADJUSTMENT OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS
IN LOW-INCOME RURAL AREAS OF THE SOUTH

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Annotated Bibliography of Publications and Reports Resulting
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Factors in the Adjustment of Families and Individuals
in Low-Income Rural Areas of the South.

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PREFACE

Southern Regional Research Project S-44, from which the publications and reports listed in this annotated bibliography were developed, had the title, "Factors in the Adjustment of Families and Individuals in Low-Income Areas of the South." As the rather long list of names of authors and titles attests, a great deal of professional time and energy was expended on the project. Part of this was spent in the core activity of gathering and analyzing data from a regional sample and the rest in closely related projects within the participating states. Support for the project came from the Agricultural Experiment Stations in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, and from the Economic Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The project was active on a regional basis from 1958 to 1965 with some of the state projects starting before and others continuing since that period. The focus was on adjustment of low-income rural people with this term being defined in terms of social and economic criteria, taking into account the interests of the individual and the family as well as those of the society of which they are a part. As a result, a substantial amount of information was obtained on attitudes and the social and economic situations of the sample families in seven states. The results of the analysis of these data should be of great utility to the personnel of action agencies both at the program development and application levels. For the former there are indications of the areas of needed action and of the types of approaches that might be most effective. For the latter these reports provide a broad basis for comparison with the local situation as the worker knows it.

The workers on the project have been motivated principally by their interest in serving the needs of the people in low-income rural areas. It is their sincere hope that these materials will prove useful for these people in their problematic circumstances.

Charles L. Cleland
University of Tennessee
Chairman, S-44 Technical Committee

Annotated Bibliography of Publications and Reports Resulting
From Southern Regional Cooperative Research Project S-44:
Factors in the Adjustment of Families and Individuals
in Low-Income Rural Areas of the South

Carolyn A. Morgan and Virlyn A. Boyd^{1/}

Early in 1965, representatives of the states that had been involved in Southern Regional Research Project S-44 (see Preface), along with consultants from other regions of the United States, and representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, met in Washington with interested staff members of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The purpose of this meeting was to explore methods by which research results from this project could be made more meaningful and useful to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

As an outgrowth of this meeting, the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology of Clemson University contracted with the Office of Economic Opportunity to prepare in lay language a synthesis of the S-44 research findings that have significance for OEO and other action agencies attempting to work with low-income people in rural areas of the United States. It was felt that although this research was conducted in the South, the findings would be applicable to low-income people in general.

This information should be of interest to many people in both research and action agencies. Consequently, the following annotated

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bibliography was prepared. A synthesis of the findings from the S-44 research will be published as a separate report.^{2/} The availability of publications listed in this report should be explored with the authors or the Agricultural Experiment Stations involved.

^{2/} Boyd, Virlyn A., and Morgan, Carolyn A., Synthesis of Findings From Southern Regional Research Project S-44: Factors in the Adjustment of Families and Individuals in Low-Income Rural Areas of the South, AE 290, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson, March, 1966.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Adams, Wayne Thomas, Jr., "Factors Associated with the Adjustment of Families in Three Low-Income Counties of North Carolina," Master's Thesis, Department of Rural Sociology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, 1964.

One purpose of this work was to examine selected adjustment variables of rural families by comparison of three North Carolina counties. Included were certain social and demographic characteristics as well as the historical development of the counties. A second purpose was to analyze the relationship of total family income to selected levels and potentials of adjustment. The subjects were the head and the homemaker of 338 households in the open-country portion of the three counties included in the study. These counties were drawn from the S-44 area probability sampling design.

One implication suggested by the author was that the similarities of certain factors of adjustment, from one county to another, should be considered if any program based on the area approach is to be effective and successful. A further implication was that migration could be a successful means of adjustment if farm migrants who have the requisite skills move into high-income areas.

The researcher recommended that educational programs be implemented for adults and young people; and that an interdisciplinary approach would be useful in action programs.

2. Alleger, Daniel E., "Anomie: A Basis for Interpreting Attitudes in Low-Income Rural Areas," Proceedings, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Section, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Volume 1, 1962.

In this paper, the author attempts to interpret anomia as a concept, examines several possible reasons for its existence, and indicates the degree of its prevalence in low-income rural areas of Florida. He suggests that anomia and anomie grow out of lost or disarranged cultural values. Evidence seems to bear out the theory that when life advances faster than hoped-for-achievement, strong feelings of guilt are aroused, which in outward action are turned against others.

3. Alleger, Daniel E., "Aspirations and Expectations of Southern Farmers," paper presented in Agricultural Economics Seminar, University of Florida, Gainesville, October 26, 1962.

The changes which have taken place in rural areas of the South over the past several decades which have influenced rural attitudes in some manner or degree are discussed in this paper. The content of attitudes, measurement of attitudes, and interpretation of attitudes are also discussed. In summary, the author states that Southern farmers do aspire to attain preconceived life goals, and that under assumed conditions they expect to achieve them. The fact that discouragement and dejection assume formidable proportions late in life would tend to suggest that hope of attainments persists long beyond the range of probability of attainment.

The author further states his belief that academic excellence is the goal upon which Southern farmers will set their sights for the future and that society will come to share the view that through education the elevation of material and spiritual advancement is probable.

4. Alleger, Daniel E., "Continuum of Purpose Among Low-Income Farmers," Proceedings, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Section, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Volume II, 1961.

The author assumed that low level of purpose in farming had a historical beginning, was accentuated by the South's cotton economy, and that its transference from one generation to another helps to explain low-income farm families in the South. He further states his belief that it is through the farmers' children that relatively high levels of purpose, new aspirations, and greater income-producing potentials for low-income areas may be developed.

5. Alleger, Daniel E., "Contributions of Southern Social, Political, and Religious Institutions to Economic Growth and Development," Proceedings, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Section, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Volume II, 1963.

This paper is a review of social, political, and religious institutions and their effects upon economic growth and development in the South. Among the forces set forth as influencing economic growth in the Old South were: (1) development of a rugged agrarian society, (2) long growing season for agricultural products, (3) dream of unhampered opportunity, (4) Protestant indoctrination of Calvinistic stewardship, (5) Anglo-Saxon heritage, (6) outlook for an exceptionally free and optimistic life, (7) and patriarchal compassion for the Negro race.

6. Alleger, Daniel E., "Older People and Their Problems," 1963 Yearbook of Agriculture, pp. 45-56, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1963.

In this article the author examines various aspects of the needs and problems of rural old people and concludes that economic security is the one necessary condition for effectively widening their horizons. Because of common interests, the rural community is in a unique position to join forces with its own aged for economic and social advancement.

7. Alleger, Daniel E., "Population Changes and Trends," Sunshine State Agricultural Research Report, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, March, 1963.

Examination of data from the United States Census for the past several decades led the author to conclude that for the state of Florida, there is likely to be a drop in the number but an increase in the size of farms, a continuation of farm-to-city migration, and an awakened interest in the countryside as simply a place to live.

8. Alleger, Daniel E., "Retiring on a Small Farm," Sunshine State Agricultural Research Report, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, July, 1963.

The author points out that for retired persons, the small farm offers self-regulated employment and opportunities to satisfy inherent creative urges. Small farms can supplement inadequate retirement incomes. It is suggested that elderly couples need own no more than one-half acre of land which frequently could be found in or near small villages where public services are available.

9. Alleger, Daniel E., Rural Areas In Transition, Bulletin 671, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville, May, 1964.

The purpose of this study was first to determine the impact of off-farm employment opportunities on the use of agricultural and human resources in a low-income area of Florida. A second purpose was to analyze these opportunities in relation to relevant economic, social, and demographic factors. Thirdly, the study was designed to point up ways of using area resources more advantageously.

Two areas in northern Florida were selected as areas for study--one with negligible nonfarm employment and the other with rapid industrial growth. Analysis of the data

indicated that occupational aspirations, spatial mobility, and advancement in social status were directly related to educational levels.

The author further concluded that if ways could be found to provide the elderly with greater opportunities for disposal of unused farm land and for possibilities of congregate living and community services, the financial strain upon society for their support would be alleviated.

10. Alleger, Daniel E., "Some Retirement Considerations of Florida's Rural Aged," in Retirement Income of the Aging, pp. 412-416, Hearings before the Subcommittee on Retirement, U. S. Senate, 87th Congress, Washington, D. C., 1962.

In this paper, the location of retirees in rural areas is discussed. Problems involved with retired farmers receiving Old Age Assistance in Florida are pointed out. Eligibility requirements for OAA tend to bind old people to the soil and as a result throw many thousands of acres of farmland into disuse. The author suggests that making farmers legally eligible for Social Security benefits upon reaching age 65, might help to relieve the problem.

11. Alleger, Daniel E., and Langham, Max R., "Anomie in Low-Income Areas of the South," mimeographed report, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Florida, Gainesville, April 13, 1965.

This is a report on the use of the "zero-one" or "dummy" variables in social research with anomie being the problem under study. The Srole Scale was employed as an instrument to measure anomie. Anomie scores tended to drop as the values of incomes, net worth, and acres of farm land operated rose, leading to the supposition that chronic low family incomes, a condition historical to the South, may be responsible for the anomie of the South. Analysis of the data revealed that education improved the adjustment of members of both white and Negro races.

12. Boyd, Virlyn A., and Morgan, Carolyn A., Synthesis of Findings From Southern Regional Research Project S-44: Factors in the Adjustment of Families and Individuals in Low-Income Rural Areas of the South, prepared for the Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C., AE 290, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson, March, 1966.

In this synthesis, S-44 findings are presented in lay terminology. These findings are classified under the topics of anomia, level-of-living, joint decision-making, job mobility aspiration, social participation, homemakers, migration, communication, nonwhites, and retirement. A summary of the recommendations made by S-44 participants is included.

13. Cleland, Charles L., "Level-of-Living Scales Developed in Connection With S-44 Study of Adjustment," mimeographed report, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, undated.

This is a technical discussion of the four types of level-of-living scales used in the S-44 project. The four scales are: (1) Material Possessions Scale, (2) Communication Items Scale (both Guttman procedures developed by Moon, McCann, and Cleland), (3) Factor Analysis Scale (used by Fitzgerald and Nelson in Texas) and (4) the Latent Structure Scale (used by Globetti in Mississippi). It was concluded that the four scales cannot be considered to be measuring precisely the same thing.

14. Cleland, Charles L., "The Migration Patterns and Characteristics of Migrants from Continuing Households in Tennessee Low-Income Rural Areas," paper read at the 1961 annual meeting of the Rural Sociological Society.

Data for this study were obtained from 166 rural open-country households selected on an area sample basis in four Tennessee counties (as a participating project to S-44). Characteristics of the migrants which were investigated included relation to head of house, age, sex, marital status, and education. Investigation of characteristics related to the nature and location of residence was included.

15. Cleland, Charles L., "Regional Project Organization and Data Comparability," Rural Sociology 29:194-199, June, 1964.

In this paper, problems which affect comparability in data from a regional study were discussed. Highly centralized and highly decentralized types of organization were considered and pros and cons for each were mentioned. A description of the S-44 project and how it was organized to be a truly regional project was also given.

16. Cleland, Charles L., "A Regional Study of Adjustment in Southern Low-Income Rural Areas," Proceedings, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Section, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Volume 1, 1962.

The author describes the organization of the S-44 regional research project, its worth, and how the project was initiated. Assignments given the various states in the analysis of the regional data are included.

17. Cleland, Charles L., "The Relation of the Capability to Work of Working Age Household Members to Other Characteristics of Southern Rural Households." paper presented at the annual meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, Los Angeles, California, August 26, 1963.

The technicalities of establishing the relationships mentioned in the title were explained. Whether or not these relationships stand up under stringent conditions of control of possible intervening variables was investigated. Analysis of the data indicated that the relationships did hold up to a greater extent than would have been anticipated by chance and that most of the variables related significantly in the gross cross tabulations involving the simultaneous control of the intervening variables.

18. Cleland, Charles L., "Review of the S-44 and S-61 Projects," mimeographed, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville, undated.

This paper contains a brief description of the S-44 regional research project and its successor project S-61. Short summaries of various aspects of the research done in S-44 are given by Cleland, Moon, Taylor and Glasgow, Mangalam, Dunkelberger, Vanlandingham, and Alleger.

19. Cleland, Charles L., Scaling Social Data: A Comparison of Scales Developed Using Various Techniques, Southern Cooperative Series Bulletin 108, December, 1965.

The author of this bulletin concerned himself with the comparability of scales developed for use in the S-44 project. The four techniques used, (1) Guttman Scale Analysis, (2) Latent Structure Analysis, (3) Factor Analysis and (4) Likert Scale Analysis were examined. It was concluded that the type of scaling technique employed may influence the relation of the resulting scale to other population characteristics. It was further stated that each technique has its advantages and dis-

advantages and the utilization of any one rather than another depends primarily upon the facilities at hand, the strength of the interest in keeping the relation to theory clear, and the individual researcher's own preferences.

20. Cleland, Charles L., "Two Indexes for Rural Households: Dependency and Capability-to-Work," revision of a paper presented at the Southern Sociological Society meeting, Durham, North Carolina, April, 1963.

The indexes discussed in this paper were developed to meet the need of summary measures to describe the composition of the households in the S-44 sample. These indexes for dependency and capability-to-work have proven to be related to a wide variety of social, occupational, and income characteristics of the households for which they were computed. It is suggested that these indexes should be very useful as indicators of the circumstances of individual rural households in addition to their usefulness in modifying other measures of adjustment potential.

21. Cleland, Charles L., and Chang, Kwang Yue, "Central Appalachia Rural Families: How They Differ From Other Southern Rural Families," mimeographed, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, undated.

This report presents an analysis of data from twenty-eight counties included in the S-44 sample area, seven of which were located in the central part of Appalachia. When Central Appalachia families were compared with other low-income Southern rural families, clearcut differences were observed. The most significant of these had to do with the attitudes and social and material situations in which the households lived. These differences were sufficiently large to suggest that a specialized agency to deal specifically with the area and the people of Appalachia might be very much in order.

22. Cleland, Charles L., McCann, Glenn C., and Moon, Seung Gyu, "Two Level-of-Living Scales for Southern Rural Households," mimeographed, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, undated.

In this manuscript, the authors explain how the scales for material possessions and communications (as a part of a scale of level-of-living for S-44) were developed. They concluded that these two scales contribute to a clearer

understanding of the nature of the desires of members of rural households by showing that there is a more or less regular progression from the most commonly held possessions to the least commonly held ones. It was considered entirely possible, if not probable, that the particular items found to scale in this sample of households in Southern low-income rural areas would not scale in another area or in an entirely different culture such as Latin America.

23. Dunkelberger, John E., "Anomie and Aspiration Among Male Household Heads in Low-Income Rural Areas," Proceedings, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Section, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, 1965.

The nature of the relationship between anomie and job mobility aspirations of low-income adults was examined in this paper. S-44 respondents were used as subjects. The major conclusion reached was that aspiration decreases in intensity as anomie increases only under selected conditions of adult adjustment. In contrast to expectations, the more common finding was for high aspiration to characterize the anomic individual. This raised the question of whether what was being measured was anomie or merely dissatisfaction with current conditions and pessimism about future improvement.

24. Dunkelberger, John E., "Attitudes of Rural Residents Toward Changing Jobs," Highlights of Agricultural Research, Volume 10, Number 3, Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Fall, 1963.

This study was conducted in 1961 in four low-income counties of Alabama. One hundred and forty-five rural male household heads were grouped according to their willingness to change to industrial jobs (totally favorable, conditionally favorable, or totally unfavorable). The main differences among the groups were in the degree of commitment to the rural neighborhood and present level of socio-economic adjustment.

25. Dunkelberger, John E., "Attitude Toward Occupational Change as an Indicator of Prospects for Adjustment," Proceedings, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Section, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, 1964.

The choices of 965 respondents on the job mobility scale from the S-44 schedule provided the data for this analysis. Analysis of the data did not seem to support the widely held belief that the underprivileged in

American rural society lack ambition. In terms of their psychological orientation, their prospects for socio-economic adjustment were good. The primary deterrent to adjustment was their low level of education and their advanced age.

26. Dunkelberger, John E., "Characteristics and Types of Families in Low-Income Rural Areas," Sociology and Rural Life Series, Number 8. pp. 189-202, Mississippi State University, State College, January, 1960.

An analysis designed to develop a meaningful classification of low-income families is presented in this paper. The sample area was Alcorn County, Mississippi. For this study a seven class occupation-income typology was developed and analyzed in terms of the variables of consumption and involvement, factors in mobility, and farm characteristics.

27. Dunkelberger, John E., "Intensity of Job Mobility Aspiration Among Household Heads in Low-Income Areas of the Rural South," Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Mississippi State University, State College, June, 1965.

The stated purpose of this study was to develop a measure of aspiration having meaning when applied to an adult population composed of low-income rural people. It was focused on the job mobility aspirations of people in rural areas where economic and social opportunity was limited and where the median income and levels-of-living were below the national average. Subjects of the study were 965 male household heads representing the stratified random sample of Southern Regional households supplied by the S-44 project.

The author concluded that the scale used appeared to possess much merit for determining the subjective inclinations of adult males for changing jobs in an attempt to improve their employment situation. Another conclusion was that the low-income problem in the rural South is not hopeless. Rather, it was concluded that available employment opportunities to stimulate low-income rural adult males and a satisfactory educational background to prepare them for more useful social and economic roles were lacking.

28. Dunkelberger, John E., "Low-Income Rural Households and Prospects for Adjustments," paper presented at the Social Science Section of the Alabama Academy of Science, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, April 3, 1964.

In this paper, the author described in general the low-income problem and its causes before looking specifically at the low-income situation in the South. He concluded that the primary deterrent to adjustment prospects was not in the realm of attitudes and occupational aspiration, but in the low level of education, advanced age, and limited economic resources of rural households.

29. Dunkelberger, John E., "Occupational Experience and Its Influence on Attitudes Toward Job Mobility," paper presented at the joint session of the Rural Sociological Society and the American Sociological Association, Los Angeles, California, August 27, 1963.

The purpose of this paper was to consider five selected characteristics of present and past occupational experience in relation to different levels of occupational aspiration. Data from the S-44 sample on 964 male household heads in the labor force were used in this analysis. The scale which was constructed for this analysis proved to be both valid and reliable. The author believed the scale possessed much merit for measuring levels of aspiration among rural males in low-income areas and that it should be a useful tool for other researchers and workers.

30. Dunkelberger, John E., "Poverty Programs: What Do The Poor Want?" Birmingham News, April 24, 1965.

The "poverty myth"--the belief that poverty is a natural and necessary requisite of human existence was discussed in this article. The author concluded that the poor are not content with their lot. He further stated that the poverty problem in the South cannot be attributed to the lack of ambition and desire among the poor to improve their situation. The suggestion was made that the poor need education, vocational training, guidance and counseling, and financial aid. It was further suggested that the poor must be taught to value education as a continuous adult interest and need.

31. Fitzgerald, Sherman K., and Nelson, Bardin H., "Environmental Data of S-44 Regional Project by Generalized Areas," mimeographed, Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Texas A & M University, College Station, August, 1963.

This is a mimeographed paper containing S-44 data in numerical form. Areas are generalized as follows:

Appalachian Mountains, Mississippi Delta, Sandy Coastal Plains, Southeastern Hilly, and Southern Piedmont.

32. Fitzgerald, Sherman K., Christiansen, John R., and Nelson, Bardin H., "Index Construction Using Factor Analysis of Selected Variables from S-44 Rural Sociological Research Project," mimeographed, Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Texas A & M University, College Station, undated.

Factor analysis was used at Texas A & M to develop indexes of level-of-living, optimism-pessimism (anomia), intra-family decision making and communication, and financial expediency (aspirations) in connection with the S-44 project. This report includes the identification of items from the code book, the matrix of correlation coefficients, principle axis factor loadings, rotated factor loadings, and code information for a set of new cards.

33. Folkman, William S., Attitudes and Values in a Rural Development Area: Van Buren County, Arkansas, Bulletin 650, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville, January, 1962.

The study was designed to identify the complexities of attitudes and values held by rural people in a pilot county and to relate these to certain measures of economic and social adjustment. The sample consisted of 119 families. From the findings and conclusions, one may infer that acceptance of an action program may be easier if the program can be defined in terms acceptable to the people of the area (so that they do not have to sacrifice their old values for the new).

34. Globetti, Gerald, "Development and Application of a Level-of-Living Scale for White, Open Country Families, both Farm and Non-Farm, in the South," Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Sociology and Rural Life, Mississippi State University, State College, 1963.

The author's purpose was to construct a scale to measure level-of-living for a Southeastern region population. Subjects were 1127 households from the S-44 regional study; data from Louisiana and Texas were eliminated from the sample. Copp's technique of trace line analysis was used for selection of items for the proposed instrument. The resulting scale gave quantitative expression to the level-of-living variations of white farm and non-farm open-country families in the Southeast. The author concluded that the scale did differentiate the sample according to level-of-living.

35. Haddox, Benjamin E., Joint Decision-Making Patterns and Related Factors Among Low-Income Rural Families, Southern Cooperative Series Bulletin 109, December, 1965.

The study was designed to identify certain factors thought to be associated with joint decision-making in the family. The responses of 1405 homemakers included in the S-44 sample provided the data. Joint decision-making was cross-tabulated with variables classified under three major categories. These were socio-economic status of family, situation of homemaker, and attitudinal context of family as reflected by the homemaker's attitudes.

Families which were in the best position as far as decision-making and adaptation to changes were concerned were those in which the family enjoyed higher income and level-of-living, and the wife had a high school education and reflected a rather optimistic outlook. The author suggested that adjustment on the part of low-income rural families to changing conditions will be made possible only by the provision of opportunities, and more insight with regard to planning for career, farm, and home.

36. Hamilton, Mary Moody, "Some Selected Factors Related to the Adjustment of Rural Homemakers in Mississippi," Master's Thesis, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Mississippi State University, State College, June, 1965.

Observation was made on the relationship between the level of formal educational attainment, race and age of housewives in a rural, low-income area of Mississippi and on several measures of their social and economic adjustment. Homemaker's level of education and race were found to influence her household level-of-living, home tenure patterns, and her employment situation. In a few instances, education was found to influence adjustment.

37. Hammonds, Andre D., "Socio-Economic Status and Anomia: An Interpretation and Specification of the Relationship," Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, August, 1963.

This study was designed to elaborate the status-anomia relationship as a partial test of the validity of Merton's theory (which implies that anomic individuals are most likely to be found in the lower social strata). Data were collected as a part of the S-44 project.

The author concluded that perception of deprivation interpreted the status-anomia relationship. In other words, there was a tendency for individuals who did not perceive deprivation to score low on anomia regardless of status and for individuals who perceived deprivation to score high on anomia regardless of status. The findings are considered by the author to be as applicable to other regions as they are to the South.

38. Huie, John M., "A Level-of-Living Scale for Rural Residents of Low-Income Areas," Master's Thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, 1962.

Two low-income areas in Alabama were used as the sample area. The author described the construction of a level-of-living scale. He concluded that the relationships shown between levels-of-living and certain family attributes emphasize the importance of increasing the quality and quantity of education received by rural people.

39. Kaufman, Harold F., and Dunkelberger, John E., "Classifying Families in Low-Income Rural Areas," Sociologia 22:179-192, June, 1960.

The purpose of classification is explained and five steps in making explicit the phenomena to be studied are listed. Indices of socio-economic level are discussed. The need for emphasis is upon the development of more explicit and refined methods and the examination of content areas, especially attitudinal in nature, which have thus far received little attention.

40. Kelley, John D., editor, Review of Findings of the S-44 Southern Regional Research Project and Selected Other Regional and State Rural Research Projects, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Athens, April, 1965.

This review contains summary reports on various aspects of the S-44 project. Contributors were Charles L. Cleland, Seung Gyu Moon, Bardin H. Nelson, Lee Taylor and Charles Glasgow, J. J. Mangalam, John E. Dunkelberger, Calvin Vanlandingham, and Daniel E. Alleger. Non S-44 reports included are by I. V. Sperry, Robert L. McNamara, and Walter L. Slocum. A selected bibliography of S-44 publications is also included.

41. McCann, Glenn C., "Consumer Decisions in the Rural Farm Family in the South," Department of Rural Sociology, Paper 1222, Journal Series, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, 1960.

This a report of research conducted to determine who makes certain decisions, largely of a consumer nature, within rural farm families from the point of view of the response of (1) the male heads, (2) the homemakers, and (3) the joint agreements between male heads and homemakers within their respective families. The same questions were asked of both husbands and wives in 296 rural farm families in the summer of 1959.

It was concluded by the author that, even though there is no decision-making area over which one spouse has a monopoly, there are decision-making areas which are more likely to be assigned to one spouse or the other, or occasionally, to both spouses equally. Among the family characteristics which have important effects on family decision-making are the family's age, level-of-living, and level of formal education of the male head and the homemaker.

42. McCann, Glenn C., North Carolina Rural Adjustment Studies: The Area and Its People, progress report RS-36, Department of Rural Sociology, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, May, 1960.

This is a booklet containing descriptive material about Watauga County, North Carolina, one of three pilot counties for the Rural Development Program in North Carolina in 1956. Watauga County presents a complex social, economic, and demographic setting for the kinds of adjustment which are necessary to improve the economic opportunities and the living conditions of a considerable proportion of its people.

43. McCann, Glenn C., North Carolina Rural Adjustment Studies: A Study of Farm Families and Their Level of Living-Income Patterns in Watauga County, North Carolina, progress report RS-39, Department of Rural Sociology, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, June, 1961.

Two hundred and ninety-six families were classified into four patterns formed by the conjunction of a measure of family level-of-living and the male head's estimate of the net family income. The four patterns were (1) low level of living-high income, (2) low level of living-low income, (3) high level of living-high income, and (4) high level of living-low income. Detailed descriptions of the patterns are included.

The author felt that while the patterns require more refinement if they are to be used analytically in further studies, they have been validated to a considerable degree in this analysis. Program planners will be better advised if they are aware of these potential different ways of adjustment.

44. McCann, Glenn C., "Rural Family Typal Analysis," paper presented at the Southern Sociological Society, Durham, North Carolina, April, 1963.

The author discussed an approach to use in determining the presence of types of families in low-income areas. Methods, analysis, and results are included. In a limited sense, it was shown that an empirical approach to classification may be useful for isolating types and for using types to investigate other research interests.

45. McCann, Glenn C., and Hamilton, C. Horace, "A New Development in Multivariate Analysis Applicable to Rural Sociological Research," paper presented at meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, Washington, D. C., August, 1962. (1)

In this paper, an application of a revised analysis of variance approach is presented. The method is based on the theory that the presence of correlation between classification sets does not cause a breakdown in the addition theorem which is a requirement for the analysis of variance. The new method utilizes a multiple correlation approach to identify and segregate the components of variance which are associated with the sets used as a basis of classification.

46. Mangalam, J. J., "Occupational Adjustment in the Southern Appalachians: A Study of Rural, Low-Income People in a 7-County/3-State Sub-Region of the South," paper presented at the meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, Montreal, Canada, August 26, 1964. (1)

The 515 white households included in this study were drawn from seven counties in three states. These counties were Harlan, Perry, Whitley, and Wolfe in Kentucky, Ashe in North Carolina, and Hancock and Union in Tennessee. Only 370 of the 515 households were subjects of detailed analysis.

The purpose of the study was to devise ways and means of bringing about needed occupational adjustment of a people who, while being a part of an affluent society, are not sharing in the benefits of that society. The families studied were found to be generally satisfied with their income though in dire need. In addition, a majority of the families were unwilling to change residence to achieve a better work opportunity.

The author concluded that the most important variable was the homemaker's education. Indications were that the homemaker's education coupled with the head's inability to work created a degree of anomia in the homemaker. This anomia plus the homemakers' social participation might perhaps create a more positive attitude toward job

mobility, which in combination with an increase in household aspiration, might motivate the households to change residences in a search for higher family income.

47. Mangalam, J. J., Schwarzweller, Harry K., and Brown, James S., "A Reconsideration of the Notion of Adjustment: An Exploration," Proceedings, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Section, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Volume 11, 1962.

The authors attempt to gather into a single definition the various dimensions of adjustment as expressed in a number of segmental ones. They state that most of the adjustment indicators and measures used in S-44 fall under the aspect of adjustment which identifies the actor's major roles and the adequacy of role performance by institutional and psycho-sociological analysis of a significant number of actors in a given society including testing a series of hypotheses and extending these hypotheses into other major areas of institutional life.

48. Moon, Seung Gyu, "A Study of Factors in the Adjustment of Rural Families in Low-Income Areas," Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Rural Sociology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, 1963.

The purpose of this study was to determine regional differences, if any, with respect to adjustment levels and potentials of rural families in low-income areas and to examine significant relationships, if any, between levels and potentials of adjustment. Analysis of the data indicates that the similarities as well as the differences of adjustment factors, from one region to another, should be taken into account if any program is to be carried out on a regional basis. The great need for an integrated effort on the part of all related agencies and organizations for attacking the adjustment problems in low-income areas is pointed out.

49. Moon, Seung Gyu, and McCann, Glenn C., "Subregional Variability of Adjustment Factors of Rural Families in the South," mimeographed, Department of Rural Sociology, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, 1965.

The purpose of this study of 1870 families from the S-44 sample was to determine whether or not there are differences in adjustment factors of rural families in low-income areas within the South and to indicate the manner in which the areas are distinctive from one another. The areas of the study were: (1) Appalachian Mountains and Border, (2) Mississippi Delta, (3) Sandy Coastal Plains, (4) Southeastern Hilly, and (5) Southern Piedmont and Coastal Plains.

Eight of the nine levels of adjustment studied showed a high subregional variability with level of home tenure varying most, followed by total family income and social participation.

Using this analysis, the Mississippi Delta appeared to be the most handicapped region while the Sandy Coastal Plains appeared to be the most favorable in terms of the levels and potentials of adjustment.

The major practical implication of these findings was that change agencies concerned with the low-income problems in the South should take into account both similarities and differences between subregions if any program based on the area (subregional) approach is to be effective and successful.

50. Nelson, Bardin H., "Community Development: Its Philosophy and Programs," Southern Sociological Society Proceedings 9:17-24, April, 1960.

In this paper, which is a discussion of the philosophy of community development, the author reviews both community development and the cultural environment for community development abroad. He further points out that the power structure of a community is a vital and often neglected factor. The suggestion is made that the next step in community development may well be an interdisciplinary approach involving anthropology, economics, education, psychology, social work, sociology, and other disciplines.

51. Nelson, Bardin H., "Motivation and Leadership: Theory and Principles to Consider in the Development of the County Leadership Program," Proceedings, Youth Section, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, 1962.

Principles are presented in this paper that may be utilized in planning or evaluating programs such as 4-H. Stages in role playing, types of norms, and principles of behavior are discussed.

52. Nelson, Bardin H., "Principles Involved in Image Formation: Implications for Area Development," Proceedings, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Section, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Volume 11, 1962.

Four major premises to consider in understanding images are listed and six principles involved in image formation are discussed. Certain educational programs of an indirect nature, commonly referred to

as methods for producing self-analysis, which have been effective means for producing and guiding changes of the type contemplated under the Rural Areas Development Program are suggested.

53. Nelson, Bardin H., and Whitson, Samuel M., "Factors Influencing Socio-Economic Adjustments of Farmers in Low-Income Areas," Southwestern Social Science Quarterly, March, 1963.

Heads of households and homemakers in 144 rural homes located in Burleson County, Texas, were interviewed in an attempt to determine the applicability of previous findings to this area. Nine independent variables and seven dependent variables were used to determine the factors significantly related to particular types of socio-economic adjustments being made by these families. Generally, the attitudes of the respondents revealed a pattern of introversion marked by little communication and a pessimistic view of life. Such a pattern reveals the complexities involved in any fairly permanent solution of the elusive low farm income problem.

54. Nix, Harold L., Opportunities for and Limitations of Social and Economic Adjustments in an Alabama Rural County, Bulletin 338, Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, January, 1962.

This study was designed to gain an understanding of the social and economic adjustments of rural families in a low-income area of Alabama. One hundred and seventy-one rural households in Fayette County, Alabama, were studied.

The author concluded that the rural people of Fayette County have been making adjustments, but many families were not making the fullest use of two channels of upward socio-economic mobility--educational advancement and social participation. Communication with lower socio-economic groups needs to be established.

55. Ruesink, David Charles, "Type and Intensity of Social Participation in Low-Income Areas of the South," Master's Thesis, Department of Rural Sociology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, 1964.

This study was designed to analyze social participation of heads of households in low-income areas of the South in an effort to determine the effectiveness of the change agents when working through organizations. Data were obtained from the S-44 sample.

The author concluded that change agents who are able to work through the church will reach about eighty percent of the heads. A maximum of twenty percent will be reached through organizations outside the church. The indication of low intensity scores means that acceptance of the meaning and value of a new program will be a slow process.

56. Schwarzweller, Harry K., Career Placement and Economic Life Chances of Young Men from Eastern Kentucky, Bulletin 686, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, January, 1964.

This report was presented to strengthen the base of knowledge from which to offer advice to youths entering the labor force from low-income areas. "Migrants" and "nonmigrants" were defined and then compared in terms of certain variables.

The major conclusion drawn was that regional variations in the structure of opportunity have considerable effect upon the career placement and economic life chances of young men entering the labor force from low-income rural counties of Eastern Kentucky. Also analysis of data from the study indicated that low-income rural youths who choose not to migrate may be under greater stress in their situation than those who have migrated.

57. Schwarzweller, Harry K., "Education, Migration, and Economic Life Chances of Male Entrants to the Labor Force From a Low-Income Rural Area," Rural Sociology 29:152-167, June, 1964.

This study was focused on a population of young men who were reared in a low-income rural situation. A follow-up study was undertaken with the men being interviewed ten years after their enrollment in the eighth grade. By then, many had migrated to industrial areas. The influence of education on occupational placement and economic life chances was explored. Expected relationships were found for nonmigrants. For migrants, significant relationships between schooling and job situs, occupational status, or level-of-living were not observed. Migration appeared to be an important contingent condition explaining the economic life chances and occupation placement of rural, high school "dropouts."

58. Schwarzweller, Harry K., Family Ties, Migration, and Transitional Adjustment of Young Men from Eastern Kentucky, Bulletin 691, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, May, 1964.

Familism and its influence on the processes of migration and the transitional adjustment of migrants in a new situation was the subject of this study. The author concluded that familism seemed to generate a feeling of "rootlessness" on the part of the migrants causing them to identify more with the home area than with the urban community and thereby reinforcing the migrant's definition of his situation as one of transiency rather than permanency. However, in this early stage of the migrants's career development, extended family ties did not hold back the transitional adjustment process to any measurable degree.

59. Schwarzweller, Harry K., Sociocultural Origins and Migration Patterns of Young Men from Eastern Kentucky, Bulletin 685, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, December, 1963.

This is the first of a series of reports on a follow-up study of young men ten years after they had completed the eighth grade. The author concluded that migrants and nonmigrants were drawn from similar sociocultural origins. There was some evidence to support the conclusion that the residential mobility of the population had stabilized after the initial surge of outmigration from the area.

60. Stojanovic, Elisabeth, and Windham, Gerald O., "Anomie and Related Factors Among Low-Income Rural Housewives in Mississippi," paper presented at the annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Society Atlanta, Georgia, April 8-10, 1965.

The adjustment of white and nonwhite homemakers in low-income households as measured by anomia, as related to other characteristics is examined in this paper. Three hundred and seventy-four randomly selected homemakers in two rural Mississippi counties (part of S-44) were the subjects. The major dependent variable employed was anomie. The authors concluded that data in the study led to the belief that chronic low-income areas may be characterized by a culture of poverty. Analysis of the data led the authors to question the probability of success of the currently popular programs designed to "improve" conditions among people in the chronic low-income areas. In order to bring about change, it seems necessary that people see the need for change and the channels through which it may be attained.

61. Taylor, Lee and Glasgow, Charles W., Occupations and Low-Income Rural People, Southern Cooperative Series Bulletin 90, December, 1963.

In this report the authors describe the occupational characteristics of low-income employed male household heads. They present an analysis of the respondents' attitudes toward their work situations and of their perception of the mass-urbanized society and of their work situations within it. The respondents' understanding of the relative prestige of occupations and their aspirations for occupational achievement for themselves and their children is also described. In addition, special attention is called to two action programs which suggest avenues for bringing greater occupational opportunities to the respondents and others in their general circumstances. The data were gathered as part of the S-44 project.

62. Terry, Geraldine Bryant, "A Study of Labor Force Characteristics of Women in Low-Income Rural Areas of the South," Master's Thesis, Department of Sociology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, June, 1963.

The author presents a review of the pertinent literature and outlines the characteristics of working women in the rural low-income areas of the South. She concludes that low-income rural areas do represent a potential source of womanpower for the nation's labor force. When compared to national norms, these rural women were found to be less educated, slightly older and willing to work for relatively lower wages. Another conclusion drawn from the study was that one of the basic causes of persistence of low-income in rural areas is the subcultural orientation which the people hold. Their nationally substandard conditions are considered quite acceptable by local residents.

63. Turner, Audrey M., "Familism and Participation," Master's Thesis, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, 1963.

The author's purpose was to test the commonly held idea that an inverse association between familism and formal participation exists. Data were taken from 266 Kentucky households which were included in the S-44 sample. No definite conclusion was drawn from this analysis about the hypothesized inverse relationship between familism and formal participation. Evidence was found in support of an in-

verse relationship using certain indicators of familism. In the use of other indicators, the relationship was found to be direct.

64. Vanlandingham, Calvin L., "A Study in the Application of the Technique of Homogeneous Tests: The Construction and Validation of a Level-of-Living Scale for Non-Whites," Master's Thesis, Department of Sociology and Rural Life, Mississippi State University, State College, May, 1964.

The purpose of this thesis was to apply a scaling technique, developed initially for use with psychological data, to sociological data with the purpose of developing a level-of-living scale for low-income, rural nonwhites in Mississippi (Loevinger's Technique of Homogeneous Tests). Subjects were 216 nonwhite household heads residing in low-income rural areas of Mississippi (data from S-44). The final scale contained three items--electricity, mechanical refrigerator, and gas or electric range. Analysis indicated that the Technique of Homogeneous Tests is a valid scaling technique for sociological analysis.

65. Webb, Billy Ray, "The Process of Communication as Related to the Adjustment of Farm Families of Van Buren County, Arkansas," Master's Thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, 1960.

The purpose of this thesis was twofold. First, the Communication processes in Van Buren County, Arkansas, were to be discovered. Second, the differential reaction to communication stimuli received by forty-eight farm operators having varying levels of income were to be determined.

It was concluded that agencies wishing to assist low-income farm operators in raising their level of living must utilize persons in the area who influence the operators. It was also felt that there is a need to carry out programs on a neighborhood basis. Influential persons in the community need to be educated to accept approved farming practices and in turn influence others to adopt such practices.

66. Whitson, Samuel Montgomery, "An Analysis of Economic and Social Adjustment Patterns of Rural Families in a Selected Low-Income County of Texas," Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Texas A & M College, College Station, August, 1961.

This is a study and analysis of the selective factors relating to "out-adjustment" trends in Burleson County, Texas. Subjects were selected from the S-44

sample. Findings which describe the attitudes and feelings of the families interviewed are listed. These people tend to believe that the rest of the world is out of step; things are getting worse not better; people have become less honest, moral, and friendly; and that no one is really interested in the problems of the low-income farmer. They considered their level-of-living to be of no great concern as long as a subsistence level was possible.

67. Wilkinson, Kenneth P., "Selected Attitudes Associated with Economic Development," Master's Thesis, Department of Sociology and Rural Life, Mississippi State University, State College, January, 1962.

The central concern of the author of this thesis was to discover attitudinal factors which are associated with economic development in rural Mississippi. Families were divided into eight types classified by economic development. Family types were found to differ in home tenure, level of consumption, and stage in family cycle. Age, education, and availability for work of the respondents also varied with stage of economic development. There was some indication that those persons whose families are low in stage of economic development are not entirely happy with their lot.

68. Wirapradja, Adang, "Factors Associated with Education in Low-Income Areas of the South," Master's Thesis, Department of Rural Sociology, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, 1965.

In this study attention was focused upon the relationship between the educational attainment of male heads of households and selected variables of income, color, anomia, and aspiration. Analysis was made for the total sample as well as for each of five subregions. The sample included 1150 white and 377 nonwhite male heads from the S-44 study. Analysis of the data indicated that a greater emphasis on educational programs for these people is needed. Also, different training programs, each one appropriate to the situation in a particular region, should be considered.

69. Wiser, Betty Hutchinson, "Factors Associated with Family Patterns Among Farm Families in a Low-Income Rural Area," Master's Thesis, Department of Rural Sociology, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, 1961.

This study was conducted to test the general thesis that distinctive patterns of families exist which may be characterized by different family charac-

teristics. A sample of 296 farm families from Watauga County, North Carolina, was classified according to a devised typology of eight family patterns. Statistical analyses provided a basis for establishing the family patterns as distinctive. Other analysis indicated that the characteristics of level-of-living, net family income, young children in the home, and extension contact are important in establishing the distinctiveness of the patterns. Conclusions were that attention to the patterns of families should make for more effective action programs.

70. Youmans, E. Grant, Aging Patterns in a Rural and an Urban Area of Kentucky, Bulletin 681, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. Lexington, March, 1963.

In this report, the association between selected socio-environmental factors and living conditions and behavior patterns of a sample of 1236 persons aged 60 and over living in a rural and urban area of Kentucky are examined. The factors included are age, sex, color, marital status, type of community, and socio-economic status.

Some of the major findings of the study are summarized as follows. Despite the lower economic level of widows as compared with male heads, there was little difference in feelings of economic deprivation. Rural persons reported more physical ailments than urban persons. The most common activity for the respondents was some form of church activity. Rural persons also revealed a decidedly less favorable mental outlook than did urban persons.

71. Youmans, E. Grant, "Backgrounds of Rural Youth Planning to Enter College," Journal of Educational Sociology 32:152-156, December, 1958.

The author includes in this paper an examination of the social background, school experiences, attitudes, characteristics, and future plans of a group of rural high school youth who expected to enter college. Data were obtained in an attitude survey of youth aged sixteen and seventeen and of their families. The sample was drawn from three Rural Development Pilot Counties in low-income farming areas of Kentucky.

72. Youmans, E. Grant, Educational Attainment and Future Plans of Kentucky Rural Youth, Bulletin 664, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, January, 1959.

Some of the factors influencing the formal educational attainments and future plans of a sample of rural youths in three Rural Development Pilot Counties selected from low-income farming areas in Kentucky are examined. Results of the study add to the existing evidence that differences in socio-economic status are associated with differences in educational attainments. Conditions which, if met, might result in influencing a larger percentage of rural youths to obtain the benefits of a high school education are listed.

73. Youmans, E. Grant, "Factors in Educational Attainment," Rural Sociology 24:21-28, March, 1959.

In this paper, the hypothesis that in addition to the existing system of social stratification, certain factors in the home, in the school, and in the community influence the formal educational attainments of rural youth. The data were obtained by interviewing 480 mothers and 439 youths, aged sixteen and seventeen, living in three low-income farming areas of Kentucky in the summer of 1957. The author concluded that the results of this study add to the existing evidence that systems of social privilege exist in rural areas and in the United States. Youth from families of higher social status made better use of existing opportunities than did youth from families of lower social status.

74. Youmans, E. Grant, "Needed Research in Rural Aging," Proceedings, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Section, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, 1964.

The author of this paper directs attention to social gerontology as a field of research, points to the limited scientific literature in rural aging, and suggests some topics of needed research among rural older persons. Demographic and economic aspects of the rural aged, personal adjustments of the rural aged, health of the rural aged, the rural older person and the family, and use of leisure time by older persons are suggested as research topics.

75. Youmans, E. Grant, "Personal Adjustments of Older Rural and Urban Persons," in Social Change and Aging in the Twentieth Century, D. E. Aileger, editor, pp. 78-85, University of Florida Press, 1964.

The subjective personal adjustments of a sample of older persons were compared with selected objective indices of their financial, housing, and health

status in this article. The author stated that full acceptance of action programs for older persons would require reliable knowledge of the total life situation of these older persons, of their objective external conditions of living, and also of their subjective personal adjustments to these conditions.

76. Youmans, E. Grant, "Pessimism Among Older Rural and Urban Persons," Journal of Health and Human Behavior 2:132-137, Summer, 1961.

In this report, the author examined the associations between certain socio-environmental variables and feelings of pessimism in a sample of 1,236 men and women aged sixty and over living in rural and urban environments. He suggested that the "achievement syndrome" is an etiological factor in the incidence of pessimism. It was inferred by the author that differences in pessimistic outlook evidenced by such categories of older persons were associated with their inability to gain access to appropriate means of achieving satisfying and socially worthwhile goals.

77. Youmans, E. Grant, "Retirement Patterns Among Rural and Urban Men," Proceedings, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Section, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Volume 1, 1961.

Selected factors in the retirement status of rural and urban workers were compared and the reactions of rural and urban workers to retirement were contrasted in this paper. The data were collected from 312 rural and 220 urban men ranging in age from 60 to 97, drawn from a random sample of Kentucky households in Casey County and the Lexington community.

Analysis of the results indicated that greater emphasis is placed upon voluntary retirement in the rural area. Differences were slight in regard to the two groups' feelings toward economic deprivation and feelings of pessimism. Retirement seemed to have had little adverse psychological impact upon the retired men.

78. Youmans, E. Grant, The Rural School Dropout, Bulletin of the Bureau of School Service, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Volume 36, Number 1, September, 1963.

This bulletin contains a report on a ten-year follow-up study of Eastern Kentucky youth. The original study was of 557 boys enrolled in the eighth grade in public schools in eleven Eastern Kentucky counties.

Analysis of the data in the follow-up study indicated that high school graduates, in contrast to school dropouts, had been more successful in achieving higher status jobs, held higher job aspirations, expressed stronger intentions to do something to achieve their aspirations, participated more often in community organizations, and held a more optimistic mental outlook about the world and their place in it. From the data the author inferred that the rural school system of Eastern Kentucky appeared able to prepare young men for adult roles in rural areas, but that it was not so well equipped to prepare rural youth for employment in urban areas. He suggested community colleges as a means of encouraging more rural youth to obtain higher education.

79. Youmans, E. Grant, "Socioenvironmental Factors in the Health of Older Persons," Geriatrics 17:442-450, July, 1962.

In this paper, the author reports on a study of the impact of selected socioenvironmental factors upon the physical health, role impairments, and mental outlook of 1,236 men and women aged sixty and over living in rural and urban areas of Kentucky. The mental outlook of the older persons varied with a wider range of socioenvironmental factors than did their reported physical health or their reported role impairments. In later life, men were found to be more pessimistic than women, but no significant differences were found between men and women in physical health or role impairments.

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

1. Cleland, Charles L., and Chang, Kwang Yue, "Rural Households in Central Appalachia and the South: Similarities and Differences," manuscript to be published as a Southern Cooperative Series Bulletin.

This manuscript contains an analysis based on Census data of the counties of Appalachia on selected characteristics showing the variations between those in the Northern, Central, and Southern sections of the region and between counties classified as in or out of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Then the Central Appalachia households included in the S-44 survey are compared with the white and nonwhite families included in the study from other parts of the South. Appalachia households were intermediate between the other Southern whites and nonwhites in many respects. Most significant were the reluctance of Appalachia households to borrow for any purpose and their extremely low degree of involvement in formal social organizations of any sort.

2. Dunkelberger, John E., "Job Mobility Aspiration and Rural People in Low-Income Areas," manuscript to be published as a Southern Cooperative Series Bulletin sometime in 1966.

Attempts to apply Guttman's scale analysis techniques to a collection of attitude statements describing conditions to employment often encountered by the job mobile person are described in this report. An income goal was proposed and a sample of household heads and homemakers were asked if they would favor the man of the house changing jobs under each condition. Two independent scales were constructed for male heads and homemakers. Intensity of job mobility aspiration categories or levels were used in analysis of selected individual and household characteristics. The data used in the report were taken from the S-44 Southern Regional Study.

3. Mangaian, J. J., "Needs, Values and Occupational Adjustment," intended to be a monograph.

In this monograph, the author attempts to pull together relevant data from a three-state seven-county subregion, which may be characterized as south-central Appalachian. The three states are Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee; the counties involved in the study were Harlan, Perry, Whitley, and Wolfe in Kentucky, Hancock and Union in Tennessee; and Ashe in North Carolina.

Following the framework of adjustment as spelled out in item 47 of this annotated bibliography, an attempt was made to relate the notions of needs and values. The basic assumption of the study was that adjustment, a holistic concept, cannot be understood except in the context of people's needs, which in turn are rooted in their values. Some of the implications of this point of view for action programs were pointed out.

4. McCann, Glenn C., and Moon, Seung Gyu, "Migration of Rural Sons and Daughters in Low-Income Areas: A Southern Regional Study," manuscript intended for publication as a Southern Cooperative Series Bulletin.

Analysis of data revealed that even though some subregions were different from other subregions with respect to certain characteristics, there were many similarities between the different areas. Both similarities and differences should be taken into account by action program planners. Study of the findings suggests that more attention should be given to the education of boys than girls and Negroes than nonwhites because on the whole, boys and Negroes were less educationally prepared than were females and whites. Conclusions were drawn about and implications made with regard to the relationship of characteristics of migrants to the social and psychological characteristics of their home settings.